2: Kroeber E-5 (1930) 1931 NU31 Seri NU31

text, without reference to the locality of the dialect from which they are taken.[13]

Gabb's vocabulary therefore represents a Cochimí dialect or language north of the latitude of Tiburon; Bartlett's, a Cochimí dialect, or possibly mixture of dialects, farther south, somewhat more nearly abreast the Seri, but of undetermined provenience.[14]

Words from both these Cochimí sources are reproduced as they appear in the Bureau manuscripts, except that the accents have been put after instead of on the vowels, and that Gabb's syllabifying hyphens have been omitted where their absence seems irrelevant to his phonetic intent. Gabb states that his *ch* is as in German; his ch is presumably as in Spanish and English.

In the Seri, Yuma, and Cocopa lists, the circumflex denotes long open, the macron long close vowels; small capitals, vowels obscure in quality; superior vowels, glides or whispered vowels. Of consonants, q is velar k; X, velar fricative; x, palatal fricative; c, sh; L, surd l; italicised stops, unvoiced and unaspirated stops (intermediates); 8, interdental sonant fricative; v, *F*, bilabial v and f. The apostrophe denotes the glottal stop; its reverse, the Greek rough breathing sign, an aspiration;[15] a superior period, consonantal length.

In Yuma and Cocopa, the prime accent denotes stress accent;[16] in Seri, high tone. Seri low tone is shown by italicized vowels; middle tone, by lack of indication.

The comparative vocabularies of Seri, Cochimí, Yuman and Cocopa are given on the following page.

[13] B, sun, yho, C, ño; B, summer, mesibo, C, mejibó, June to August, season of pitahaya harvest, also year; B, autumn, amadá, appi, C, amadá-appi, August to October; B, winter, masibói, C, majibói, December to February; B, spring, masibo'a, C, majiben, February to April; B, 4, magarubugua', C, the same (but: B, 5, muguacoqui, C, naganná tajurg ignimeli). Bartlett's vocabulary is general, whereas Clavigero chiefly gives names of foods, plants, animals, and points of ethnographic interest.

[14] Buschmann in his Spuren der Aztekischen Sprache, 469-472, 495-511, 1859, has assembled and discussed all available Cochimí material then in print, except Clavigero's.

[15] The initial pronominal h- of Seri body-part words might perhaps more properly have been written with a rough breathing, '.

[16] There is a tendency for the stressed syllable in Yuma and Cocopa to be higher in pitch, but the tone seems an incidental accompaniment, and not organic. The same is true of Mariccopa and Walapai, and I now believe, contrary to previously expressed opinion, of Mohave and Diegueño.

batea--winnowing basket
batello--flat basket
cahuama--sea turtles, used as food by the Seri
guaraches--rawhide sandals
palanca--shoulder poles, used in carrying water
pangas--Seri boats shaped like dories
piojo--body lice

so named must be of the same sex as the first. The significance of land ownership needs further investigation.

Many of the Seri still prefer, when possible, to live in their chosen band area. Sometimes a person, when he is approaching death, will ask to be taken to his own i?iziitting, where he can die and be buried in the area of his choice.

NOTES

1. Due to printing limitations, stress on Seri words has been omitted, and several orthographic symbol changes have been made for this paper. The phonetic values of the symbols used are the following: p is voiceless labial stop; t is vl. dental stop; k is vl. velar stop; ? is glottal stop; f is vl. labial flat spirant; w is vl. labial grooved-rounded spirant; s is vl. alveolar spirant; x is vl. alveo-palatal spirant; l is vl. lateral spirant; h is vl. velar spirant; x is vl. back velar spirant; m is labial nasal; n is dental nasal; ng is velar nasal; y is palatal semivowel; i is a high close front vowel; e is a low close front vowel; a is a low open central vowel; o is a mid close back vowel.

2. These data were compiled during field trips to the Seri camps during the years 1956-61, the studies being carried out under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The principal informant was R. Herrera T. whose information was checked with and supplemented by nine of the older members of the tribe. I am indebted to my colleague, David Thomas, who read an earlier draft of this paper and made helpful suggestions.

3. 1) W. J. McGee, "The Seri Indians," *Bureau of American Ethnology, Annual Report*, No. 17, Part 1. Washington, 1898. 2) A. L. Kroeber, "The Seri," *Southwest Museum Papers*, No. 6. Los Angeles, 1931. 3) W. B. Griffen, "Notes on Seri Indian Culture, Sonora, Mexico," *Latin American Monograph Series*, No. 10, Gainesville, 1959.

4. It will be noted that between subdivision 3 and 4 on Fig. 3 there is an unnumbered area, the status of which is uncertain.

5. Kroeber states that McGee's concept of Seri maternal lineages crystallized into totemic clans with matron rule seem a fantasy. In Kroeber's opinion, "The Seri may never have had sibs or clans; but the fact that they appear to lack them now is no positive evidence that they were without them three centuries ago. Shifts of residence, contraction of territory, shrinkage of numbers, amalgamation of distinct bands, may well have obliterated much of such social fabric as they once possessed."

Griffen discusses the nature of the former Seri bands and states, "they may have been patrilineal and exogamous. The criteria . . . that Julian Steward has exposited for the formation of exogamous, patrilineal bands . . . are and presumably would have been met formerly in the Seri habitat." Griffen lists other aspects of this type of band which are also verified to some extent by his data. From reading his material, it is obvious that he suspects the existence of clans at some earlier period. He emphasizes the need for further investigation.

6. G. P. Murdock, *Social Structure*, Macmillan Co., New York, 1949.

7. Marriages were usually contracted within the band.

8. As Kroeber points out, their memory likely covers only the latter part of the period of Spanish contacts.

9. The Seri recall nothing of Seri-Pima contacts and little of Seri-Apache relations.

10. The story is related that one day some Seri entered a cave where they found several Papago jugs filled with seeds. Being hungry, the people ate the seeds and left some arrows as token payment. The Seri say that the Papago apparently believed the arrows were intended as an insult. Fighting broke out soon afterward.

11. The Seri concept of the band annihilations is seen to be in contradiction to McGee's statement (p. 133): "Concordantly with their primary characteristic, the Seri have avoided ethnic and demotic union beyond the narrow limits of their own kindred; and even of these they seem to have cast out parts, annihilating the Guayma and Upanguayma, displacing and nearly destroying the Tepoka, and outlawing individuals and (apparently) small groups."

12: Moser L-5 (no date) 1964
(ca. 1960) NU31 Seri NU31

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NOTES

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1. The phonetic values of the symbols used are the following: t is voiceless dental stop; k is vl. velar stop; ? is glottal stop; W is vl. labial grooved-rounded spirant; s is vl. alveolar spirant; z is vl. alveo-palatal spirant; l is vl. lateral spirant; j is vl. velar spirant; x is vl. back velar spirant; m is labial nasal; n is dental nasal; i is a high close front vowel; e is a low close front vowel; a is a low open central vowel; o is a mid close back vowel.

386 784 241

2. The restriction as stated to me by various women pertains only to young girls below the age of menarche. Actually, however, none of the above-mentioned young men and women, most of them in their twenties, was allowed to observe.

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3. Plant specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of The University of Arizona.

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4. The blue "pencil" which McGee describes (McGee 1898: 166) and pictures (McGee 1898: Plate XXVII facing p. 170) is apparently the *?antezj kóil*.

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